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ABSTRACT

This compilation of selected social, demographic and economic characteristics of the Stamford population as these pertain to the current racial composition of the city's public schools, was part of a larger study of quality desegregated education conducted in the Stamford public schools. The data were derived from a number of sources, primarily the 1960 United States Census reports. The major findings show the Negro and white populations of Stamford to be estimated as 10.0 percent and 90.0 percent respectively in 1966. Any school having more than double, or less than half the percentage of the representation of Negroes in the city population, was classified as racially segregated. By this definition and on the basis of the 1966 student census conducted by the superintendent of the Stamford public schools, 12 of the 17 public elementary schools were classified as either Negro or white segregated. The major determinant of public school segregation is the city's extreme pattern of residential segregation. (JM)

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PUBLIC SCHOOL SEGREGATION AND RELATED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

by HARVEY M. ROSENTHAL
assisted by Nava Zamoff

July 1967

Prepared for the Board of Education, Stamford, Conn.
Project Director, Gerald Handel

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HIGHLIGHTS AND PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

This report represents but one part of a larger study of quality desegregated education being conducted in the Stamford, Connecticut, public schools. It was prepared under contract with the Stamford Board of Education. Responsibility for the overall study rests with Dr. Gerald Handel, Senior Research Psychologist on the staff of the Center for Urban Education.

This substudy constitutes a compilation of selected social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the Stamford population as these pertain to the current racial composition of the city's public schools. The data were derived from a number of sources, primarily the 1960 United States Census reports. Information on the student population was obtained from Stamford public schools superintendent, Dr. Joseph B. Porter, through his appointed liaison, Mr. Edward F. McGivern, principal of the Roxbury School.

The study was severely limited by the fact that Stamford was not tracted in 1950. The absence of information from this period prevented us in many instances from showing change over time. However, where longitudinal data are available, they are used.

In order to comprehend this report fully a complete reading is necessary. Nevertheless, the major findings can be summarized as follows:

1. The 1960 Stamford population totaled 92,713. Out of this, 8.0 per cent were Negro and 91.7 per cent were white. In

1966, the Negro and white populations were estimated to be 10.0 per cent and 90.0 per cent respectively.

2. On the basis of the 1966 student census figures and in terms of our definition of a segregated school (discussed in the next section), 12 of the 17 public elementary schools were classified as either Negro or white segregated.

3. The major determinant of public school segregation in Stamford is the city's extreme pattern of residential segregation, as that pattern is expressed through pupil assignment to neighborhood public schools.

4. This residential pattern is reflected in the following 1960 census statistics. About 74 per cent of the nonwhite population resided in five of Stamford's 24 census tracts. In addition, the proportion of Negroes -- in terms of their total population -- was underrepresented in 16 tracts.

5. For analytic purposes the city was partitioned into three areas. (See Map 2.) At the beginning of the 1966-1967 school year, area I, the center of Negro concentration, had a Negro elementary school population that constituted 59.2 per cent of the total enrollment. In the major white sector, area III, 96.1 per cent of the elementary school population was white. The relative proportion of white and Negro students in area I showed a drastic change from 1963 to 1966. During the 1963-1964 school year, the proportion of Negro children

in elementary schools was 5.6 per cent higher than that of whites. At the beginning of the 1966-1967 school year, the difference had increased to 30.0 per cent.

6. In 1960, the largest Negro settlement in Stamford was in area I, where Negroes constituted 22.3 per cent of the area's population. Whites, most heavily concentrated in area III, accounted for 99.0 per cent of its population.

7. In 1960, 45.6 per cent of the white population in Stamford had foreign backgrounds. For the city as a whole, and in each of the three areas, persons of Italian descent were by far the largest of these groups. In addition, they accounted for a greater proportion of the white census in area I than in either of the other two sections.

8. In 1960, Area III had the largest proportion of white school-age children (14 years and younger -- 31.8 per cent) and the lowest per cent of nonwhite children in this age group (23.0 per cent). The situation in area I was the reverse. It had the smallest proportion of white children (25.0 per cent), and the highest percentage of nonwhite children (32.0 per cent).

9. The three areas together formed a single overall pattern with respect to family income, male unemployment, male occupational status, educational attainment, and housing conditions. As one moves from parts of Stamford where Negroes are

overrepresented, to sections where they become more and more scarce, i.e., moving from the Negro ghetto, area I, to area II and then area III, the following occurs:

a. The proportion of families with income over $10,000 increases while the percentage of those earning less than $3,000 decreases.

b. The proportion of unemployed males decreases.

c. The proportion of males in professional, managerial, clerical, sales, and craft positions increases while the percentage employed as operatives, service workers, and laborers decreases.

d. The proportion of persons 25 years and over who completed at least four years of high school increases.

e. The proportion of occupied housing units with more than one person per room decreases.

f. The proportion of occupied housing units that are dilapidated decreases.

g. The proportion of owner occupied housing units increases.

These findings confirm area I's depressed status relative to the rest of the city.

DEFINITION OF SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Before proceeding to describe in more detail the main body of findings, it is necessary to delineate certain guidelines that were followed in the analysis. The guidelines pertain to: (a) the procedures used to categorize the level of racial segregation in each school, and (b) the mode of descriptive analysis.

Definitions of a segregated school are various. The one used in this substudy was developed by Dr. Robert A. Dentler and Mary Ellen Warshauer, of the Center for Urban Education.[1] It states that any school having more than double, or less than half the percentage of the representation of Negroes in the city population, will be classified as racially segregated. For example, if Negroes comprise 16 per cent of the total population of a city, then under the Dentler-Warshauer definition, a school where Negroes constitute more than 32 per cent of the student body, would be classified as "Negro segregated." At the other extreme, one with a student population of less than eight per cent Negro would be classified as "white segregated." In the former case, Negroes would be overrepresented, while in the latter, they would be underrepresented.

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[1] For detailed discussion see: Mary Ellen Warshauer and Robert A. Dentler, "A New Definition of School Segregation" in The Urban R's: Race Relations as the Problem in Urban Education edited by Robert A. Dentler and Mary Ellen Warshauer. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. Available November 1967. Two alternative approaches are discussed in the report "Advancing Quality Integrated Education in Stamford," by Gerald Handel.

The Dentler-Warshauer definition is a theoretical model and should serve only as a general guide in school classification. It has two important merits. First, the "double-or less than half" formula represents a determination of variation that can reasonably be expected by chance if segregation did not exist. At the same time, the Dentler-Warshauer procedure permits accurate classification by virtue of the fact that it is empirically based on the racial composition of the area under consideration.

STAMFORD FINDINGS

In 1966, on the basis of linear and graphic population projection techniques, the Stamford Negro population was estimated to be ten per cent of the total city population. This figure was used as the base in classifying the Stamford elementary schools. Therefore, according to the Dentler-Warshauer formula, any school with a Negro population of more than 20 per cent or less than five per cent is racially segregated. The Stamford elementary schools thus were categorized into three groups according to their level of Negro and white concentration as follows:

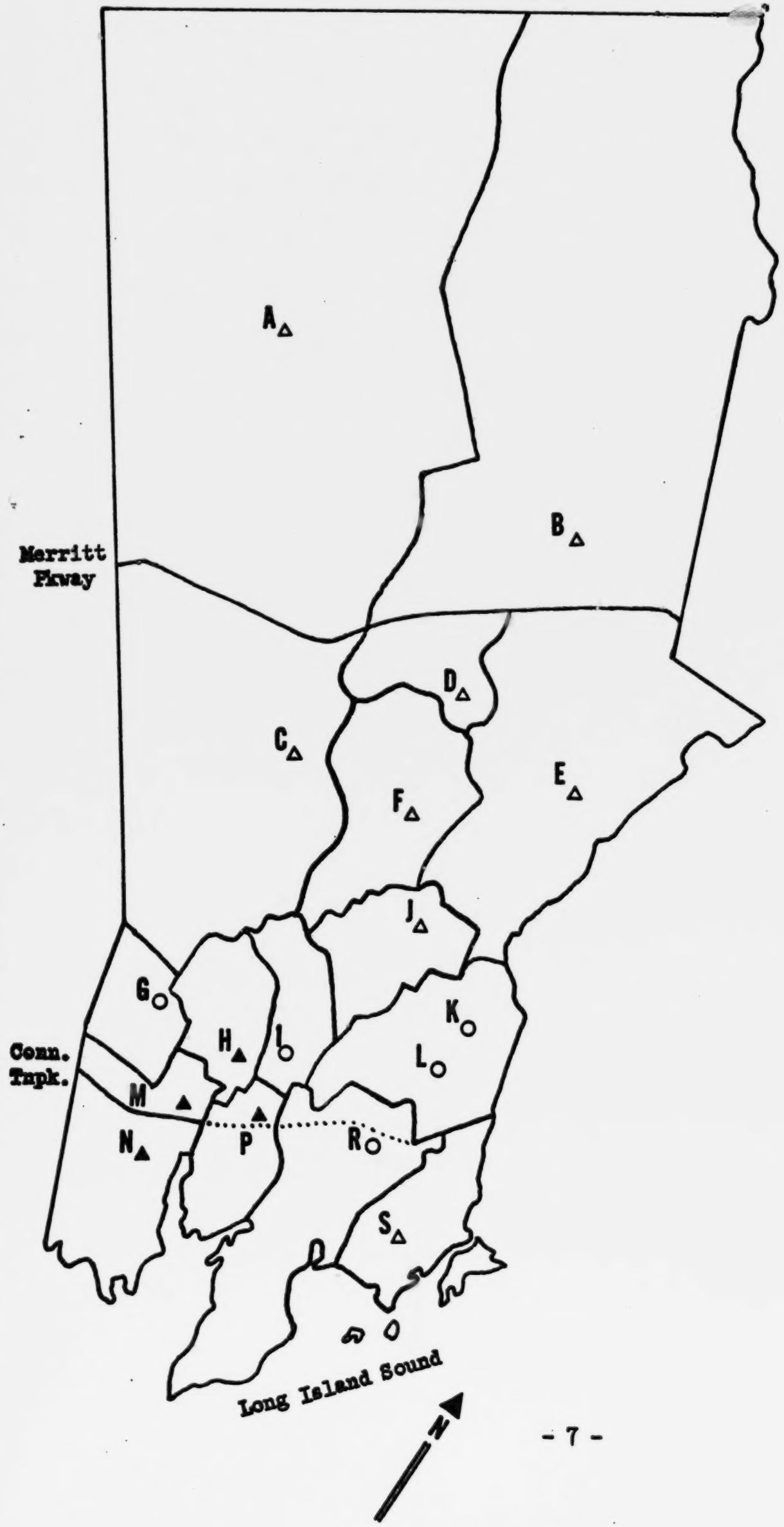
Segregated Negro: more than 20 per cent Negro

Segregated white: less than five per cent Negro

Unsegregated: five per cent to 20 per cent Negro

Table 1 shows the distribution of elementary schools between the three segregation categories. The figures shown represent the student census as of September 1966. This situation is pictured in Map 1.

MAP 1. STAMFORD / Elementary School Districts



A Riverbank
B Northeast
C Roxbury
D Willard
E Springdale
F Newfield
G Westover
H Hart
I Franklin
J Belltown
K Glenbrook
L Stark
M Stevens
N Ryle
P Rice
R Rogers
S Murphy

○ Unsegregated School
▲ Segregated Negro
△ Segregated White

TABLE 1

STAMFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - CENSUS - SEPTEMBER 1966

School	Pupils Enrolled	% White	% Negro	% P.R.	% Other	Total
Unsegregated Schools						
Franklin	377	79.6	18.0	1.3	1.1	100.0
Glenbrook[a]	188	94.7	4.8	0.5	0.0	100.0
Rogers	940	76.0	20.4	3.0	0.6	100.0
Stark	777	91.8	6.7	0.9	0.6	100.0
Westover[b]	702	73.0	22.8	3.6	0.6	100.0
Negro Segregated Schools						
Hart	459	55.5	39.9	3.9	0.7	100.0
Rice	555	6.3	79.5	13.7	0.5	100.0
Ryle	399	31.8	62.9	4.8	0.5	100.0
Stevens	1,039	28.8	55.5	15.3	0.4	100.0
White Segregated Schools						
Belltown	349	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Murphy	686	98.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Newfield	766	95.7	3.9	0.3	0.1	100.0
Northeast	1,163	96.6	3.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
Riverbank	778	98.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0
Roxbury	1,020	94.7	4.8	0.4	0.1	100.0
Springdale	1,024	95.5	3.6	0.6	0.3	100.0
Willard[c]	647	91.8	6.2	0.8	1.2	100.0

[a]Glenbrook and Stark are under the jurisdiction of the same principal. Therefore, even though Glenbrook's Negro students census was below the five per cent lower level for the unsegregated group, the combined percentage for the two schools was within the appropriate limit.

[b]It was felt that Westover was well balanced even though its per cent Negro was slightly above the 20 per cent mark.

[c]Willard was classified as white segregated because without including bussed students from Rice, its Negro students census would be below the lower limit set for the unsegregated category.

Before proceeding further, it should be mentioned that three schools were not classified strictly according to the above mentioned intervals. Since the Glenbrook and Stark schools are under the auspices of the same principal, it was felt that they should be placed in the same category even though Glenbrook's Negro census (4.8 per cent) was below the six per cent lower level set for the unsegregated group. However, the combined Negro percentage for the two schools was within the interval determined for the unsegregated rubric. In the case of Westover, it was felt that the school was still well balanced even though its Negro student population constituted 22.8 per cent of the total census, 2.8 per cent over the upper limit of the unsegregated category. The Willard school with a Negro census of 6.2 per cent, was placed in the white segregated category because without the inclusion of bussed students from the Rice school, its Negro population would have been below the unsegregated boundary. As will be explained below, it was necessary for purposes of the area analysis to classify schools on the basis of student population living within the school district.

1960 STAMFORD RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

Appendix Table C shows the ethnic composition of Stamford by census tract for 1960. In that year the per cent nonwhite ranged from 0 (tract nine and 11) to 30.2 per cent (tract 23). For the city as a whole, the nonwhite population was 8.3 per cent of the total. The tract data clearly demonstrate that Stamford had a significant amount of residential segregation. Approximately 83 per cent of the nonwhite population was concentrated in six census tracts (1,14,15,17,22,23). In fact, 92 per

cent of the nonwhite population lived in eight of the 24 census tract areas. The white population was pretty evenly distributed among all the tracts. If one considers the fact that the Negro's proportionate representation in the city as a whole was 8.0 per cent, and assuming the random distribution of this population throughout the city, 16 of the 24 Stamford tracts were grossly underrepresented with respect to Negroes. In these tracts the Negro population varied from 0 to 3.6 per cent. Eight of the 24 tracts had less than a one per cent Negro population. In 13 tracts Negroes accounted for less than two per cent of the total.

Looking at the other side of the picture, one sees that Negroes comprised more than twice their proportionate representation in the city in four tracts (1, 15, 22, and 23). The figures were 19.0 per cent, 21.9 per cent, 26.8 per cent, and 30.2 per cent respectively. One can only conclude that Stamford has a considerable degree of residential segregation.

METHOD OF DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

The mode of analysis followed in the report reflects a desire to relate the social and demographic characteristics of Stamford to the elementary school population. In order to accomplish this, the city was divided into three major areas. This division was made primarily on the basis of the degree of segregation within elementary schools as indicated by the 1966-67 school racial census. Also influencing the partitioning process was the need to align, as much as possible, the

boundaries of census tracts with school district lines. Appendix Table A shows the ethnic composition of Stamford elementary schools for 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966 by census tract.

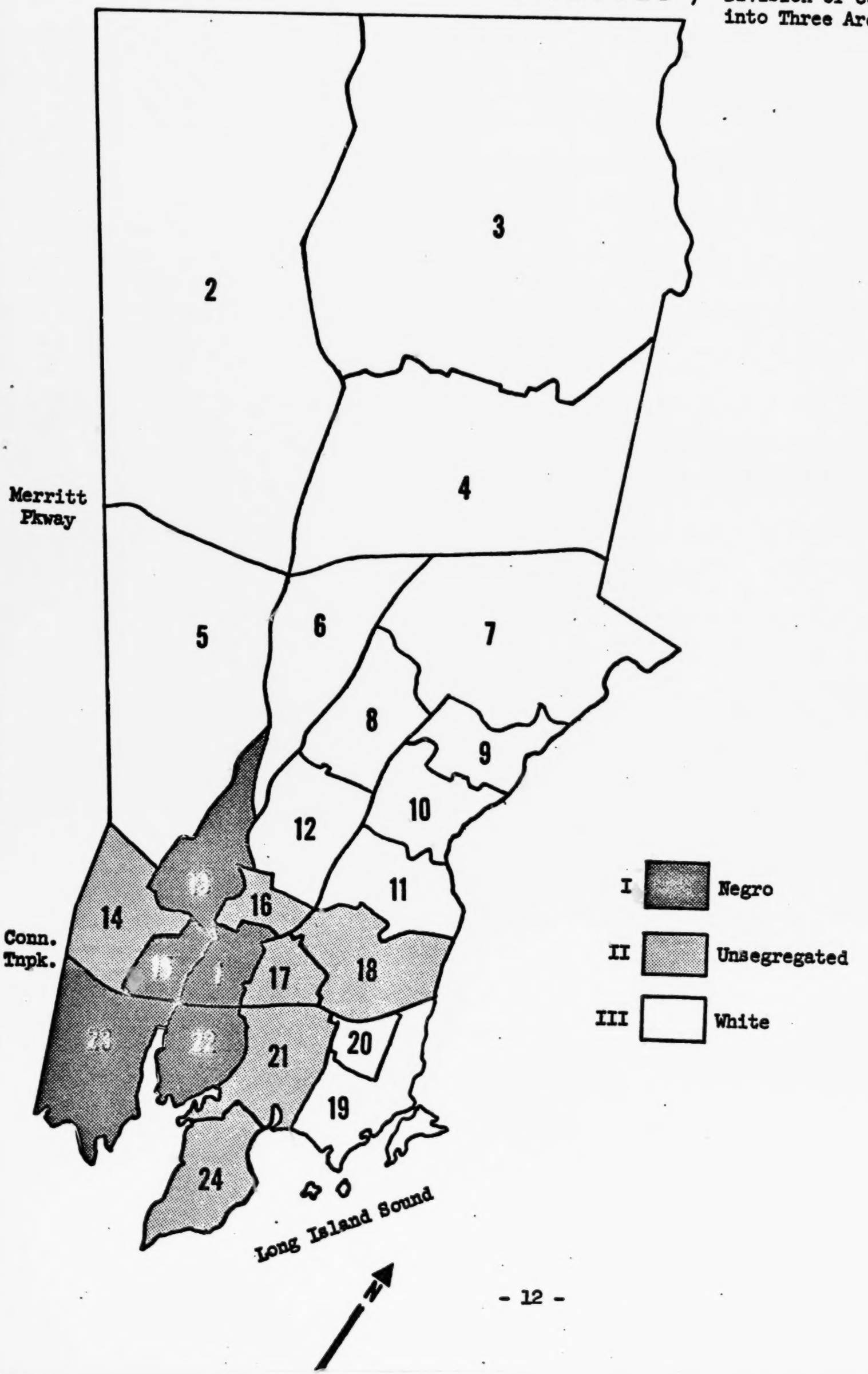
Maps 2 and 3 show the breakdown of the city into three areas on the basis of census tract boundaries and school district lines. Area I contains schools that were classified as "Negro segregated." Area II houses only "unsegregated" schools. The third area consists exclusively of schools that were considered to be "white segregated." Table 2 shows the census tracts, schools, and their classification for each of the three areas of analysis.

TABLE 2

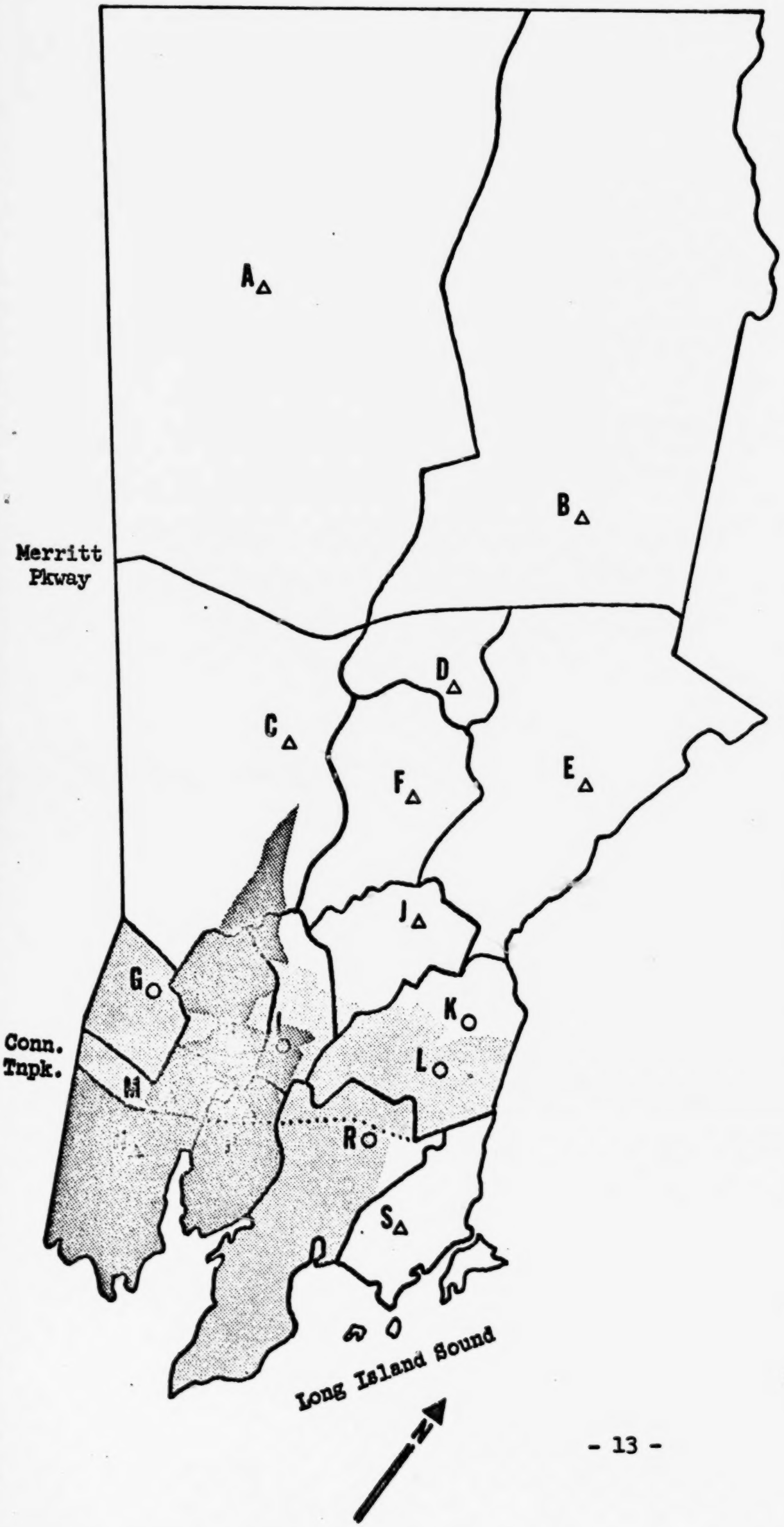
CENSUS TRACTS, SCHOOLS AND TYPE OF SEGREGATION BY AREA OF ANALYSIS

Area of Analysis	Census Tracts	Schools	Type of Segregation
I	1,13,15,22,23	Rice,Hart Stevens,Ryle	Negro Segregated
II	14,16,17,18,21, 24	Westover, Franklin,Stark, Rogers	Unsegregated
III	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 10,11,19,20	Riverbank, Northeast,Roxbury, Newfield, Springdale, Belltown,Murphy, Willard,Glenbrook	White Segregated

MAP 2. STAMFORD / Division of Census Tracts into Three Areas of Analysis



MAP 3. STAMFORD / Division of School Districts into Three Areas of Analysis



A Riverbank
B Northeast
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D Willard
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G Westover
H Hart
I Franklin
J Belltown
K Glenbrook
L Stark
M Stevens
N Pyle
P Rice
R Rogers
S Murphy

○ Unsegregated Schools
▲ Segregated Negro Schools
△ Segregated White Schools

I Negro Area
II Unsegregated Area
III White Area

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT POPULATION BY AREA FOR 1963-1964 to 1966-1967

The distribution of the student population showed a definite pattern for the city as a whole and for each of the three analytical groupings, during the period under consideration. As Table 3 indicates, in general the proportionate representation of Negroes increased, while that of whites showed a decline. From 1963-1964 to 1966-1967, the white census dropped from 83.3 per cent of the total to 78.5 per cent, a loss of 4.8 percentage points. On the other hand, the Negro population rose from 14.4 per cent to 18.0 per cent during the same period. The Puerto Rican percentage also rose. However, the increase was not constant. From 1963-1964 to 1964-1965, the representation of Puerto Rican students went from 1.8 per cent to 0.3 per cent citywide. During the next two years Puerto Rican students obtained an increased share of the total elementary school population. These figures were 2.6 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively.

Areas I and II generally reflected the citywide trend. The Negro student population showed a continual rise, while white students accounted for a smaller percentage in each succeeding year. In both areas, the percentage of Puerto Rican pupils showed a yearly increase. It is useful to examine each area individually. The Negro segregated area (I) underwent a relative decrease in white school population (14.2 per cent) between 1963-1964 and 1966-1967, and an increase in both Negro (10.2 per cent) and Puerto Rican population (4.2 per cent). The sharpest change in both directions occurred between the 1964-1965 and the 1965-1966 school year, when white representation declined 6.5 per cent and that for Negroes increased by 5.7 per cent.

TABLE 3

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL POPULATION FOR 1963-1964 THROUGH 1966-1967 BY AREA

	Area I	Area II	Area III	Total
	School Census 1963 - 1964			
Total Enrolled Elem.	2,437	2,663	5,483	10,583
% White	43.4	87.1	99.2	83.3
% Negro	49.0	11.7	0.4	14.4
% P.R.	6.9	0.8	0.0	1.8
% Other	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
	School Census 1964 - 1965			
Total Enrolled Elem.	2,411	2,816	5,817	11,044
% White	37.9	86.3	98.4	82.1
% Negro	52.7	12.3	1.2	15.3
% P.R.	8.9	1.0	0.2	0.3
% Other	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
	School Census 1965 - 1966			
Total Enrolled Elem.	2,563	2,866	5,915	11,344
% White	31.4	84.5	99.2	80.1
% Negro	58.4	13.6	0.5	16.9
% P.R.	9.6	1.4	0.0	2.6
% Other	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
	School Census 1966 - 1967			
Total Enrolled Elem.	2,452	2,984	6,433	11,869
% White	29.2	81.0	96.1	78.5
% Negro	59.2	16.1	3.2	18.0
% P.R.	11.1	2.2	0.4	3.1
% Other	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4

From 1963-1964 to 1966-1967, area II, the unsegregated sector, underwent a decrease of 6.1 per cent in the white school population, while the percentage of Negro and Puerto Rican students increased by 4.4 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively. The greatest change occurred from 1965-1966 to 1966-1967. During this period whites decreased from 84.5 per cent to 81.0 per cent, a drop of 3.5 per cent, while the Negro population rose from 13.6 per cent to 16.1 per cent, an increase of 2.5 per cent.

Area III, the white segregated sector did not show a continual unidirectional trend. However, overall, the white population decreased 3.1 per cent and the Negro increased by 2.9 per cent. The greatest change occurred between the 1965-1966 and the 1966-1967 school year.

A detailed breakdown of the racial composition of the 1965-1966 elementary school population by area and grade are presented in Tables 4a, 4b, and 4c. The reader will note that the differences in the schools' racial composition increase greatly as one moves from area I to area III. These differences are reflected in both the summary figures and the individual grade totals. For example, grade by grade (K-6), the percentage of Negro students varied from 49.5 per cent to 60.3 per cent in area I, from 12.8 per cent to 19.0 per cent in area II, and from 0.2 per cent to 1.3 per cent in area III. The figures for whites demonstrate comparable degrees of imbalance.

SOCIOECONOMIC COMPARISON OF THE THREE AREAS

Tables 5 through 13 delineate a number of social and economic characteristics of the city population that were derived from the 1960 United

TABLE 4a

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POPULATION 1965 - 1966
FOR AREA I BY GRADE[a]

Grades	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	Ret.	Total
Group I									
White	176	148	159	132	115	136	132	46	1,044
%	38.0	33.6	39.2	33.7	31.9	41.6	42.6	51.7	37.4
Negro	241	258	201	226	217	175	160	40	1,518
%	52.1	58.5	49.5	57.6	60.3	53.5	51.6	44.9	54.5
P.R.	46	35	46	34	28	16	18	3	226
%	9.9	7.9	11.3	8.7	7.8	4.9	5.8	3.4	8.1
Total	463	441	406	392	360	327	310	89	2,788
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[a] The totals shown in this table do not match the comparable summary figures in Table 3. The differences reflect the different periods during the year when the two sets of data were gathered.

TABLE 4b

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POPULATION 1965 - 1966
FOR AREA II BY GRADE[a]

Grades	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	Ret.	Total
Group II									
White	485	383	321	345	278	280	299	13	2,404
%	84.6	79.0	81.1	84.5	81.3	83.6	86.9	68.4	82.8
Negro	79	92	65	57	59	47	44	6	449
%	13.8	19.0	16.4	14.0	17.2	14.0	12.8	31.6	15.5
P.R.	9	10	10	6	5	8	1	--	49
%	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.3	--	1.7
Total	573	485	396	408	342	335	344	19	2,902
%	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[a]The totals in this table do not match the comparable summary figures in Table 3. The differences reflect the different periods during the year when the two sets of data were gathered.

TABLE 4c

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POPULATION 1965 - 1966
FOR AREA III BY GRADE[a]

Grades	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	Ret.	Total
Group III									
White	987	835	826	889	864	842	787	12	6,042
%	99.2	99.7	99.3	98.8	98.5	99.3	99.4	75.0	99.1
Negro	5	2	5	10	11	5	4	4	46
%	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	25.0	0.8
P.R.	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	--	10
%	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Total	995	838	832	900	877	848	792	16	6,098
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[a]The totals in this table do not match the comparable figures in Table 3. The differences reflect the different periods during the year when the two sets of data were gathered.

States Census. Comparable data are presented for each of the three areas of analysis. The racial distribution of Stamford is shown in Table 5. For the city as a whole 91.7 per cent of the 92,713 Stamford inhabitants were white while 8.0 per cent were Negro. Focusing on the individual areas, it is seen that Negroes are overrepresented in area I (22.3 per cent) and underrepresented in area III (0.8 per cent). As was expected, whites were most heavily concentrated in area III (99.0 per cent), whereas in Area I they accounted for only 77.3 per cent of the population. The Puerto Rican population was centered in the Negro segregated area I, representing 1.1 per cent of the section's population. Virtually no Puerto Ricans lived in the white segregated area III. Members of other races were pretty equally distributed between the three areas.

TABLE 5

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION FOR 1960 BY AREA

	I Negro	II Unsegregated	III White	Total
Total Population	22,753	28,968	40,992	92,713
% White	77.3	92.8	99.0	91.7
% Negro	22.3	7.0	0.8	8.0
% Other races	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
% P.R.	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.5

The ethnic composition of the white population of the three areas for the nine major foreign nationality groups in 1960 is shown in Table 6. For the city as a whole, 45.6 per cent of the white population was classified as being of foreign stock. Persons of Italian, Polish, British, Irish, and German extractions were most heavily represented in the city. Their proportions citywide were 14.4 per cent, 4.7 per cent, 4.2 per cent, 3.5 per cent, and 3.1 per cent respectively.

TABLE 6

PER CENT OF WHITE FOREIGN STOCK AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR 1960

BY AREA

	I Negro	II Unsegregated	III White	Total
White Population	17,590	26,882	40,579	85,051
% Foreign Stock	55.0	47.1	40.6	45.6
% From Italy	23.2	16.1	9.5	14.4
% From Poland	7.8	3.3	4.5	4.7
% From U.K.	3.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
% From Ireland	4.1	4.2	2.8	3.5
% From Germany	1.9	3.0	3.7	3.1
% From U.S.S.R.	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.9
% From Canada	1.3	2.5	2.2	2.1
% From Hungary	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
% From Austria	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2

Areas I and II had higher percentages of foreign stock than the city-wide proportions. However, the percentage of foreign stock in area III was

below the city figure. Looking at the national origin of the white population in each area and comparing the data with the citywide figures, each sector displayed a different pattern of foreign stock concentration. Only area II had a pattern somewhat similar to that of the city as a whole. In area I, Italians and Poles were overrepresented. Italians accounted for 23.2 per cent of the total population, while persons of Polish origin accounted for 7.8 per cent of the total. Persons of Italian parentage were underrepresented in area III (9.5 per cent). The percentages for the remaining nationality groups were congruent with the city totals. It is interesting to note that the Italian proportion in area I was about 2.5 per cent times as large as the Italian proportion in area III.

Table 7 shows the age distribution of the school-age population according to ethnicity and area. Looking at the data for the city as a whole, it appears that approximately 29 per cent of the total Stamford population in 1960 was 14 years or younger. The nonwhite population had a slightly larger proportion of persons in this age group than did the white population.

TABLE 7

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL AGE POPULATION
FOR 1960 BY RACE AND AREA

	I Negro	II Unsegregated	III White	Total
Total Population	22,753	28,968	40,992	92,713
% 14 Yrs. and Under	26.6	26.6	31.7	28.9
White Population	17,590	26,882	40,579	85,051
%14 Yrs. and Under	25.0	26.2	31.8	28.6
Nonwhite Population	5,163	2,086	413	7,662
% 14 Yrs. and Under	32.0	31.0	23.0	31.2

In both areas I and II, the school age population 14 years and younger was 26.6 per cent, slightly below the city average. Area III had the highest young population, with 31.7 per cent of the population falling within this group. (It is interesting to note that the white and nonwhite populations show opposite patterns.) Not unexpectedly, as one moves from area I to area II to area III, the proportion of the white population that is school age increases (area I, 25.0 per cent; area II, 26.2 per cent; and area III, 31.8 per cent); while the opposite tendency is evidenced in the nonwhite population (32.0 per cent, 31.0 per cent and 23.0 per cent respectively).

Table 8 summarizes data pertaining to family income. Almost one-third of the Stamford population in 1960 earned at least $10,000 a year. Approximately nine per cent of the families received less than $3,000. As was expected, a definite pattern existed between areas. Moving from area I to area II to area III, the proportion of families earning $10,000 or more increases greatly, while the proportion of families earning $3,000 or less decreases. The proportion of families in area I (16.8 per cent) subsisting on $3,000 or less was more than double the percentage in area II (8.3 per cent) and more than triple the figure in area III (5.0 per cent).

TABLE 8

FAMILY INCOME OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR 1960 BY AREA

	I Negro	II Unsegregated	III White	Total
Total Families	5,763	7,676	10,705	24,144
% Under $3,000	16.8	8.3	5.0	8.9
% $10,000+	16.2	25.4	45.4	32.1

Table 9 presents a picture of male and female unemployment in Stamford in 1960. For the city as a whole, 2.5 per cent of the males and 2.9 per cent of the females in the civilian labor force were unemployed. Only the proportion of males unemployed in area II (2.5 per cent), the unsegregated category, and the percentage of females unemployed in area III (2.7 per cent), the white segregated category, reflected comparable figures. The highest rates of male and female unemployment were found in area I. Four and one half per cent of the male civilian working force and 4.4 per cent of the female work force were unemployed in this Negro segregated area. The lowest proportion of unemployed males were found in area III, while area II had the lowest rate for the females. It will be noted that the pattern regarding the per cent unemployed in each area is generally consistent with the ranking for income.

TABLE 9

PER CENT UNEMPLOYMENT FOR TOTAL POPULATION FOR 1960
BY SEX AND AREA

	I Negro	II Unsegregated	III White	Total
Males in CLF	6,549	8,309	10,548	26,406
% Males Unemploy.	4.5	2.5	1.5	2.5
Females in CLF	4,249	5,069	5,612	14,930
% Females Unemploy.	4.4	1.9	2.7	2.9

Table 10 shows the distribution of employed males working in each of four occupational groups, ranging from professionals and managers to laborers. The pattern displayed mirrored the income and employment status picture described above. The population in area I was at the bottom of the occupational status ladder. This Negro segregated area had the highest proportion of operatives and laborers and the lowest proportion of persons in professional, managerial, clerical, sales, and craft positions. The situation in area III was the reverse of that in area I. The proportion of the population in high status occupations was greater than comparable figures in the other areas, while the percentage of persons in low status jobs was below the level existing in areas I and II.

TABLE 10

PER CENT MALE OCCUPATIONAL STATUS FOR 1960 BY AREA

	I Negro	II Unsegregated	III White	Total
Males Employed	6,252	8,103	11,386	25,741
% Prof. & Managers	13.5	26.6	38.0	28.5
% Clerk-Sales-Craft	31.9	33.3	35.8	34.0
% Operative-Service	32.7	27.1	15.8	23.5
% Laborers	9.0	4.5	3.0	4.9
% Occ. Not Reported	12.9	8.5	7.4	9.1

The educational attainment of persons 25 years and older is shown in Table 11. Once again, the pattern exhibited in each area is consonant with the income, employment, and occupational data previously discussed. The population in area I was less well educated than the inhabitants of the

two other areas. It contained the highest percentage of functionally illiterate adults (that is, adults with less than five years of schooling), and the lowest proportion of people who completed four years of high school. In addition, it had the lowest per cent of persons completing at least a year of college (8.8 per cent). This is compared to 20.2 per cent for area II and 31.1 per cent for area III. The population in area I was far below the level of educational attainment for the city as a whole.

TABLE 11

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR POPULATION
25 YEARS + FOR 1960 BY AREA

	I Negro	II Unsegregated	III White	Total
Persons 25 Years +	13,762	17,799	23,988	55,549
% No School Compl.	4.9	2.0	1.1	2.3
% Less 5 Years	6.8	3.9	1.7	3.7
% 5-7 Years	17.2	11.0	6.5	10.6
% 8 Years	19.2	17.5	13.2	16.0
% H.S. 1-3 Years	22.3	19.1	16.0	18.6
% 4 Years High School	20.8	26.3	30.3	26.7
% Coll. 1-3 Years	4.2	9.4	12.7	9.6
% 4 Years College +	4.6	10.8	18.4	12.5

Table 12 shows data from the 1960 census on school enrollment of persons in the age range 5-34. Area I has the highest percentage of persons enrolled in elementary schools and the lowest proportion enrolled in kindergarten, high school, and college. Looking at the nonpublic sphere, it is

seen that the unsegregated area II had the largest proportion of kindergarten and elementary school students in private school. However, area III had the largest per cent of its high school students attending nonpublic schools. The pattern shown on this variable is not as clear cut as the ones seen in Tables 8 through 11.

TABLE 12

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5-34 FOR 1960
BY AREA

	I Negro	II Unsegregated	III White	Total
Total Enrolled 5-34	,388	5,822	10,666	20,876
% Enrolled in Kindergarten	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.1
% of Kindergarten in Public	81.3	69.8	83.7	79.3
% Enrolled in Elementary	68.8	63.8	64.8	65.4
% of Elementary in Public	75.2	66.6	73.4	72.0
% Enrolled in High School	20.9	23.0	23.4	22.7
% of High School in Public	76.0	70.4	67.4	69.9
% Enrolled in College	3.1	4.9	3.4	3.8

For the city as a whole, the largest proportion of persons in the 5-34 year age groups going to school were enrolled in elementary school.

Selected housing data for 1960 is shown in Table 13 for each of the three areas as well as for the city as a whole. It gives a comparative picture of overcrowding, housing quality, and dwelling occupancy.

TABLE 13

SELECTED HOUSING DATA FOR 1960 BY AREA

	I Negro	II Unsegregated	III White	Total
# Occupied Units	7,305	9,212	11,376	27,893
% with 1.01+ Pers./Rm.	13.1	9.3	4.9	8.5
% Dilapidated	8.0	2.1	0.7	3.1
% Owner Occupied	31.4	38.1	80.6	53.7
% Renter Occupied	68.6	61.9	19.4	46.3

In accord with the picture represented by the data presented in earlier tables, area I, the Negro segregated sector, once again proved to be in the worst situation with regard to housing. As expected, area III had the most favorable housing conditions. This finding can be stated in another way. The more an area is characterized by Negro concentration in its public schools, the greater is the relative incidence of housing problems. This pattern is evident with respect to the proportion of overcrowded living conditions, dilapidated quarters, and owner and renter occupied housing.

STAMFORD POPULATION: 1940 TO 1980

The purpose of this section is to trace past and expected future changes in the Stamford population during the period 1940-1980 with reference to such factors as age and race.[2]

Table 14 shows the total Stamford population for 1940, 1950, and 1960. In addition, estimates are presented for 1970 and 1980. Only a quick glance at the figures reveals that the city's population has been growing since 1940. The greatest absolute increase took place during the decade 1940 to 1950 (26,355). The next two decades, the population rose in decreasing amounts -- from 1950 to 1960 by 18,420, and from 1960 to 1970 (on a projected basis) by 14,907. The next decade, 1970 to 1980 should show a greater rise (17,440).

TABLE 14

TOTAL POPULATION OF STAMFORD
1940-1980

Enumerated			Projected	
1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
47,938	74,293	92,713	107,620	125,060

[2]Data pertaining to 1940, 1950, and 1960 were obtained from the U.S. Census of Population for those years. Forecasted figures for 1970 and 1980 were extracted from a report entitled "The Economy of Stamford, Connecticut, Its Components and Capabilities: Population Analysis," Stamford Community Renewal Program, April 1967.

Table 15 gives a breakdown of the population between whites and nonwhites for the period 1940 to 1980. The figures clearly show that both the white and nonwhite population of the city rose during the period under consideration. However, in each succeeding decade, the proportionate share of whites declined, while that of nonwhites increased. In 1940, the white population accounted for 95.2 per cent of the total as compared to 91.7 per cent in 1960.

TABLE 15

TOTAL POPULATION OF STAMFORD BY RACE
1940-1980

Ethnicity	Year									
	1940		1950		1960		1970		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White	45,642	95.2	70,314	94.6	85,051	91.7	90,890	84.5	96,410	77.1
Nonwhite	2,296	4.8	3,979	5.4	7,662	8.3	16,730	15.5	28,650	22.9
Total	47,938	100.0	74,293	100.0	92,713	100.0	107,520	100.0	125,060	100.0

It is expected this decline will continue into 1970 and 1980. These figures are forecast to be 84.5 per cent and 77.1 per cent respectively. The nonwhite population, accounting for only 4.8 per cent of the city total in 1940, is expected to reach 22.9 per cent by 1980.

Table 16 and 17 show the age composition of the white and nonwhite population of Stamford in 1940, 1950, and 1960. There seems to be little variation between the white and nonwhite population and their distribution among the various age groups. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, both

white and nonwhites exhibited the same trend. During these three periods, the greatest and least percentage of both whites and Negroes are to be found in the same age category. However, the age group in which this major concentration is found changes from decade to decade. In 1940, more whites and nonwhites are found in the 15 to 29 age group than any other.

TABLE 16

AGE COMPOSITION OF WHITE POPULATION OF STAMFORD (1940-1960)

	1940		1950		1960	
Age	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
14 & under	10,204	22.4	16,616	23.6	24,364	28.6
15 - 29	12,971	28.4	15,266	21.7	14,125	16.6
30 - 44	10,256	22.5	17,240	24.5	19,513	23.0
45 - 64	9,469	20.7	15,546	22.1	19,218	22.6
65 & over	2,742	6.0	5,646	8.0	7,831	9.2
TOTALS	45,642	100.0	70,314	99.9	85,051	100.0

TABLE 17

AGE COMPOSITION OF NONWHITE POPULATION OF STAMFORD (1940-1960)

	1940		1950		1960	
Age	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
14 & under	581	25.3	980	24.6	2,392	31.2
15 - 29	648	28.2	1,027	25.8	1,875	24.5
30 - 44	643	28.0	1,141	28.7	1,731	22.6
45 - 64	354	15.4	687	17.3	1,360	17.7
65 & over	70	3.1	144	3.6	304	4.0
TOTALS	2,296	100.0	3,979	100.0	7,662	100.0

In 1950, more whites and nonwhites are found in the 30-44 age classification. For 1960, the 14 and under category had the greatest number of persons of both racial groups. For each of the three time periods, both whites and nonwhites had the fewest number of persons in the 65 and over age category.

Tables 18 and 19 indicate the net change that has occurred in each age group for both the white and nonwhite populations from 1940 to 1950 and from 1950 to 1960. In the nonwhite group, the population in each age category rose in the two decades under consideration. However, the white population, while increasing in all age groups from 1940 to 1950, decreased in the 15 to 29 age category by 1,141 or 7.5 per cent for the next ten-year period.

TABLE 18

NET CHANGE IN WHITE POPULATION OF STAMFORD (1940-1960)

Age	1940-1950 Number	%	1950-1960 Number	%
14 & under	+ 6,412	62.8	+ 7,748	46.6
15 - 29	+ 2,295	17.7	- 1,141	7.5
30 - 44	+ 6,984	68.1	+ 2,273	13.2
45 - 64	+ 6,077	64.2	+ 3,672	23.6
65 & over	+ 2,904	105.9	+ 2,185	38.7
TOTALS	+24,672	54.1	+14,737	21.0

TABLE 19

NET CHANGE IN NONWHITE POPULATION OF STAMFORD (1940-1960)

Age	1940-1950 Number	%	1950-1960 Number	%
14 & under	+ 399	68.7	+ 1,412	144.1
15 - 29	+ 379	58.5	+ 848	82.6
30 - 44	+ 498	77.4	+ 590	51.7
45 - 64	+ 333	94.1	+ 673	98.0
65 & over	+ 74	105.7	+ 160	111.1
TOTALS	+ 1,683	73.3	+ 3,683	92.6

There are a number of other differences between the two racial groups with respect to trends in age concentration. First, the nonwhite population showed smaller absolute and percentage net changes in every age category but one during the 1940 to 1950 decade than during the following ten years.

In the 30 to 44 age category, there was a smaller percentage increase in the 1950 to 1960 period than it did during the previous decade. Nevertheless, the absolute increase in the latter decade was greater than in the former. For the white group, the basic pattern held throughout.

Second, for every age category in both periods, the nonwhite population showed a greater percentage increase than did the white population.

During the 1940 to 1950 period, both racial groups experienced the most absolute growth in the 30 to 44 age category. In the following ten-year period, both groups showed the greatest absolute increase in the 14 and under age category. The biggest percentage increase for white and nonwhites occurred in the 1940 to 1950 decade in the 65 and over category. In the 1950 to 1960 period it took place in the 14 and under category. It can be concluded from these two tables that the white population has generally been growing at a decreasing rate, while the nonwhite group has experienced an increased rate of expansion.

Table 20 shows the distribution of Stamford's population by race and age for 1960, 1970, and 1980. The data shown were obtained from a recently issued report of the Stamford Community Renewal Program. This report utilized age classifications other than the ones used in the four preceding tables. It was therefore necessary to reinclude data for 1960 using the categorizations contained in that report as these figures will be related to population estimates for 1970 and 1980 using the same age groupings.

TABLE 20

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY RACE AND AGE GROUP, STAMFORD CONNECTICUT 1960-1980

Age Group	1960 White No.	1960 White %	1960 Nonwhite No.	1960 Nonwhite %	1970 White No.	1970 White %	1970 Nonwhite No.	1970 Nonwhite %	1980 White No.	1980 White %	1980 Nonwhite No.	1980 Nonwhite %
Under 5	8,950	10.5	1,050	13.7	8,200	9.0	2,900	17.3	8,950	9.3	4,350	15.2
5-19	20,500	24.1	1,800	23.5	24,650	27.1	4,750	28.4	24,050	24.9	9,250	32.3
20-34	15,250	17.9	2,000	26.1	16,950	18.7	3,700	22.1	22,850	23.7	6,000	20.9
35-64	32,500	38.2	2,500	32.7	32,100	35.3	4,650	27.7	30,050	31.1	7,550	26.4
65 & over	7,850	9.2	300	3.9	9,000	9.9	750	4.5	10,500	11.9	1,500	5.2
Totals	85,050	99.9	7,650	99.9	90,000	100.0	16,750	100.0	96,400	100.0	28,650	100.0

*Source: Population Analysis, Stamford Community Renewal Program April 1967, Table P, p. 39.

The data on the nonwhite group indicates that the school age population (five-19) is expected to increase during the next two decades. This group accounted for 24.1 per cent of the nonwhite total in 1960. It should increase to 28.4 per cent by 1970 and 32.3 per cent by 1980. The white school age population (five-19) is expected to increase from 24.1 per cent of the total white group in 1960 to 27.1 per cent in 1970.

In the 20 to 34 age group white and nonwhites show opposite patterns. Whites in this age category will account for an increasingly greater proportion of the white population from 1960 through 1970 to 1980. The figures are 17.9 per cent, 18.7 per cent, and 23.7 per cent respectively. The proportion of nonwhites 20 to 34 will decrease from 1960 to 1980, from 26.1 per cent in 1960 to 22.1 per cent in 1970 to 20.9 per cent in 1980. Both racial groups will experience increased concentration in the 65 and over age group between 1960 and 1980, and a relative decline in the 35 to 64 age category during the same period.

Tables 21 and 22 show the projected net change in each age group from 1960 to 1970 to 1980. By 1970, the white population will have experienced increases in the five to 19, 65 and over, and the 20 to 34 age groups -- a growth of 20.2 per cent, 14.6 per cent, and 11.1 per cent respectively. Decreases will occur in the under five (-8.4 per cent) and 35 to 64 age groups (-1.2 per cent).

The nonwhite population will show substantial increases in all age groups in the 1960 to 1970 decade.

Looking from 1960 to 1980, one sees that the white population is

TABLE 21

1960-1970 PROJECTED NET CHANGE IN AGE GROUPS
OF STAMFORD BY RACE

	White		Nonwhite	
Age	No.	%	No.	%
Under 5	-750	8.4	+1,850	176.2
5-19	+4,150	20.2	+2,950	163.9
20-34	+1,700	11.1	+1,700	85.0
35-64	-400	1.2	+2,150	86.0
65 & over	+1,150	14.6	+ 450	150.0
Total	+5,850	6.9	+9,100	119.0

TABLE 22

1960-1980 PROJECTED NET CHANGE IN AGE GROUPS
OF STAMFORD BY RACE

	White		Nonwhite	
Age	No.	%	No.	%
Under 5	-	-	+3,300	314.3
5-19	+3,550	17.3	+7,450	413.9
20-34	+7,600	49.8	+4,000	200.0
35-64	-2,450	7.5	+5,050	202.0
65 & over	+2,650	33.8	+1,200	400.0
Total	+11,350	13.3	+21,000	275.0

expected to continue to expand in the 20 to 34 and the 65 and over age category, while continuing to decline in the 35 to 64 age group. During the same time period, the nonwhite group will continue to grow substantially in all categories. The nonwhite increases from 1960 to 1980 will range from 200.0 per cent in the 20 to 34 age group, to 413.9 per cent in the five to 19 (school age category) group.

The implications of this information for the school system seem clear. During the next 13 years, the school age population will increase by 11,000. Of this addition to the current school age group, 67.7 per cent will be from nonwhite lower-income groups. Therefore, the Stamford schools will be confronted with the task of absorbing an increasing proportion of children who may require enriched educational programs.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

In order to maximize the utility of this report to the Board of Education, estimates were made of the total elementary school student census and the population of individual elementary schools for 1970 and 1975. These projections were derived by fitting a mathematical linear curve to historical school census data.[3] The reader should note that different estimating

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[3]The estimation formula used can be denoted as:
$Pc = Po + \frac{(Pn - Po)}{n}$, where

Pc=population to be calculated
Po=population enumerated at earlier census
Pn=population enumerated at later census
n=number of years beyond earlier census for which population is being calculated.

The elementary school student figures for 1963 and 1966 were used to forecast future student population.

procedures may yield different results. Therefore, population forecasts based on different data, or using different technology, could yield forecasts that do not match those shown in this section of the report.

Table 23 shows that the total Stamford student elementary school population will be in the neighborhood of 13,569 in 1970 and 15,694 in 1975.

TABLE 23

STAMFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

1970	1975
13,569	15,694

The figures forecast for individual schools are shown in Appendix Table D. A lack of appropriate historical data prevented us from making estimations for Northeast schools. Therefore, student projections for only 16 of the 17 Stamford elementary schools are shown.

Table 24 shows the relative distribution of Negro, white, and Puerto Rican children in the Stamford elementary schools from 1963 to 1966. Estimated percentages for 1970 and 1975 are also provided. Student census data were combined on the basis of the 1966 school classification shown in Table 1. For example, the percentages shown in the Negro segregated category represent the total student populations of Hart, Rice, Ryle and Stevens.

The Negro segregated and unsegregated school groups both displayed a consistent pattern from 1963 to 1966. Negro and Puerto Rican concentration has increased steadily. During the same period, the white population

showed a continued decline. This tendency is expected to continue into 1970 and 1975. In the Negro segregated category, Negroes accounted for 49.0 per cent of the total student group in 1963. This figure is expected to increase to 70.9 per cent in 1970 and 75.8 per cent in 1975. White representation dropped from 43.5 per cent in 1963 to 29.2 per cent in 1966. By 1975, whites will account for only 4.4 per cent of the student population in the Negro segregated category.

TABLE 24

STAMFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CENSUS 1963-1975
BY RACE

Year	Unsegregated			Negro Segregated			White Segregated		
	% Negro	% White	% P.R.	% Negro	% White	% P.R.	% Negro	% White	% P.R.
1963	11.7	87.1	0.8	49.0	43.5	6.9	0.4	99.2	0.1
1964	12.3	86.3	1.0	52.7	37.9	8.9	1.3	98.3	0.2
1965	13.6	84.5	1.4	58.4	31.4	9.6	0.5	99.2	0.0
1966	16.1	81.0	2.2	59.2	29.2	11.1	3.3	96.1	0.4
1970	20.9	75.3	3.8	70.9	13.0	16.2	8.1	90.0	1.1
1975	25.4	69.4	5.2	75.8	4.4	19.9	12.8	85.4	1.8
Diff. 1966 to 1970	+ 4.8	- 5.7	+ 1.6	+ 11.7	- 16.2	+ 5.1	+ 4.8	- 5.2	+ 0.7

The increase of Negro and Puerto Rican students, and the decline of whites, was not as spectacular in the unsegregated group as in the Negro segregated category. From 1963 to 1966 Negroes rose from 11.7 per cent

to 16.1 per cent, while the Puerto Rican figures went from 0.8 per cent to 2.2 per cent. In 1975 Negroes will account for 25.4 per cent, while the Puerto Rican share will increase to 5.2 per cent of the unsegregated school population. The white student census of the unsegregated category dropped from 87.1 per cent in 1963 to 81.0 per cent in 1966. It is expected that whites will continue to decline and in 1970 and 1975 will represent 75.3 per cent and 69.4 per cent of the total unsegregated school student census.

The white segregated group of schools showed the same general tendency of an increased Negro and Puerto Rican concentration and a decline in the white census. The pattern was altered in 1965 when the Negro and Puerto Rican percentages declined and the white proportion rose. Nevertheless, the estimated per cent difference between 1963 and 1975 is expected to be +12.4 per cent for Negroes, +1.7 per cent for Puerto Ricans and -13.8 per cent for whites.

The following conclusions can be reached from examining the data in Table 24. If the Stamford schools are not desegregated:

(a) the Negro segregated group of schools will have a greater concentration of Negroes,

(b) some of the schools in the unsegregated category will probably become Negro segregated, and

(c) the white segregated school category will still have a small but increasingly greater proportion of Negroes.

APPENDIX: TABLE A

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF STAMFORD ELEMENTARY[1]
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1963, 1964, 1965 & 1966
BY CENSUS TRACT

Tract	School	Race	%1963	%1964	%1965	%1966
1	Rice	White	18.3	10.2	6.8	6.3
		Negro	64.9	72.2	78.7	79.5
		P.R.	15.9	17.1	13.8	13.7
		Other	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
2	Riverbank	White	99.5	99.7	99.6	98.8
		Negro	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
		Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
3						
4	Hoyt	White	98.7			
		Negro	0.9			
		P.R.	0.0			
		Other	0.4			
4	Northeast	White			99.3	96.6
		Negro			.4	3.1
		P.R.			0.0	0.2
		Other			0.3	0.1
5	Roxbury	White	98.6	99.3	99.5	94.7
		Negro	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.8
		P.R.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
		Other	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1
6						

[1]Tracts 3, 6, 10, 12, 17, 22 and 24 did not have elementary schools within their boundaries.

Tract	School	Race	%1963	%1964	%1965	%1966
7	Willard	White	98.9	99.1	98.3	91.8
		Negro	0.7	0.1	0.0	6.2
		P.R.	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8
		Other	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.2
8	Newfield	White	99.3	99.9	99.2	95.7
		Negro	0.2	0.1	0.8	3.9
		P.R.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
		Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
9	Springdale	White	99.8	99.7	99.8	95.5
		Negro	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.6
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
		Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
10						
11	Belltown	White	97.1	97.6	97.8	98.0
		Negro	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
		P.R.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0
11	Glenbrook	White		97.2	96.9	94.7
		Negro		2.8	3.1	4.8
		P.R.		0.0	0.0	0.5
		Other		0.0	0.0	0.0
12						
13	Hart	White	74.8	64.0	57.5	55.5
		Negro	23.7	30.3	37.1	39.9
		P.R.	1.5	4.9	5.0	3.9
		Other	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.7

Tract	School	Race	%1963	%1964	%1965	%1966
14	Westover	White	82.3	79.8	77.7	73.0
		Negro	17.1	18.5	19.9	22.8
		P.R.	0.6	1.1	2.2	3.6
		Other	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6
15	Stevens	White	45.7	41.2	34.3	28.8
		Negro	47.9	50.4	54.6	55.5
		P.R.	5.4	7.9	10.5	15.3
		Other	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4
16	Franklin	White	88.1	84.8	81.8	79.6
		Negro	11.1	14.4	16.1	18.0
		P.R.	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3
		Other	0.8	0.5	1.9	1.1
17						
18	Stark	White	95.4	95.0	94.5	91.8
		Negro	3.9	4.5	5.1	6.7
		P.R.	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9
		Other	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
19	Murphy	White	99.8	90.7	98.8	98.4
		Negro	0.0	8.1	1.2	1.2
		P.R.	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.4
		Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20						
21	Rogers	White	81.6	82.9	80.1	76.0
		Negro	15.8	14.5	16.7	20.4
		P.R.	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.0
		Other	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6

Tract	School	Race	%1963	%1964	%1965	%1966
22						
23	Ryle	White	45.2	40.8	35.8	31.8
		Negro	52.2	55.0	57.9	62.9
		P.R.	2.1	3.7	5.8	4.8
		Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
24						

APPENDIX: TABLE B

CLASSIFICATION OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY PER CENT NEGROES

SCHOOL	% Negroes 1963	% Negroes 1964	% Negroes 1965	% Negroes 1966
Franklin	11.1	14.4	16.1	18.0
Stark	3.9[a]	4.5	5.1	6.7
Willard	0.7[a]	0.1	0.0	6.2
Hart	23.7	30.3	37.1	39.9
Rice	64.9	72.2	78.7	79.5
Rogers	15.8	14.5	16.7	20.4
Ryle	52.2	55.1	57.9	62.9
Stevens	47.9	50.4	54.6	55.5
Westover	17.1	18.5	19.9	22.8
Belltown	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
Glenbrook	3.9[a]	2.8	3.1	4.8
Murphy	0.0	8.1	1.2	1.2
Newfield	0.2	0.1	0.8	3.9
Northeast	-	-	0.4	3.1
Hoyt	0.7[a]	0.9	-	-
Riverbank	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Roxbury	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.8
Springdale	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.6

[a] In 1963 the statistics for Willard and Hoyt and those for Stark and Glenbrook were combined. Therefore, the same percentage is shown for each pair of schools.

APPENDIX: TABLE C

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACTS 1960

Tract	White		Nonwhite		Total Population		% of Tract			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	White	Negro	Other Races	Total
1	3115	3.7	771	10.1	3886	4.2	80.2	19.0	0.8	100.0
2	1370	1.6	26	0.3	1396	1.5	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
3	2578	3.0	68	0.9	2646	2.9	97.4	2.5	0.1	100.0
4	2403	2.8	61	0.8	2464	2.7	97.5	2.2	0.3	100.0
5	3010	3.5	46	0.6	3056	3.3	98.5	1.3	0.2	100.0
6	3977	4.7	30	0.4	4007	4.3	99.3	0.1	0.6	100.0
7	3313	3.9	13	0.2	3326	3.6	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
8	3202	3.8	23	0.3	3225	3.5	99.3	0.4	0.3	100.0
9	3207	3.8	4	0.1	3211	3.5	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0
10	2630	3.1	16	0.2	2646	2.9	99.4	0.4	0.2	100.0
11	4124	4.9	2	0.0	4126	4.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
12	3279	3.9	45	0.6	3324	3.6	98.7	1.2	0.1	100.0
13	3149	3.7	301	4.0	3450	3.7	91.3	8.5	0.2	100.0
14	5212	6.1	803	10.5	6015	6.5	86.7	13.2	0.1	100.0
15	4356	5.1	1237	16.1	5593	6.0	77.9	21.9	0.2	100.0
16	4131	4.9	398	5.2	4529	4.9	91.2	8.4	0.4	100.0
17	3864	4.5	669	8.7	4533	4.9	85.2	14.5	0.3	100.0
18	6932	8.2	8	0.1	6940	7.5	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
19	4517	5.3	18	0.2	4535	4.9	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0
20	2969	3.5	61	0.8	3030	3.3	98.0	1.9	0.1	100.0
21	4320	5.1	168	2.2	4488	4.8	96.3	3.6	0.1	100.0
22	2917	3.4	1074	14.0	3991	4.3	73.1	26.8	0.1	100.0
23	4053	4.7	1780	23.2	5833	6.3	69.5	30.2	0.0	99.7
24	2423	2.8	40	0.5	2463	2.7	98.4	1.2	0.4	100.0
Total	85,051	100.0	7,662	100.0	92,713	100.0				

APPENDIX: TABLE D

STUDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE STAMFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: 1970 AND 1975

School	Year	Total	%	Negro	% Negro	P.R.	% P.R.	White	% White
Belltown	1970	357	100.0	4	1.1	0	0	353	98.9
	1975	367	100.0	1	0.3	0	0	366	99.7
Franklin	1970	394	100.0	105	26.6	12	3.0	277	70.3
	1975	422	100.0	152	36.0	21	5.0	249	59.0
Hart	1970	535	100.0	302	56.4	34	6.4	199	37.2
	1975	633	100.0	450	71.1	54	8.5	129	20.4
Murphy	1970	841	100.1	19	2.3	8	1.0	814	96.8
	1975	1,032	100.0	32	3.1	13	1.3	987	95.6
Newfield	1970	708	100.0	67	9.5	3	0.4	638	90.1
	1975	639	100.0	114	17.8	5	0.8	520	81.4
Rice	1970	538	100.0	491	91.3	47	8.7	0	0.0
	1975	574	100.0	564	98.3	10	1.7	0	0.0
Rogers	1970	1,190	100.0	291	24.5	44	3.7	855	71.8
	1975	1,510	99.9	414	27.4	64	4.2	1,032	68.3
Ryle	1970	411	100.0	315	76.6	34	8.3	62	15.1
	1975	447	100.0	395	88.4	52	11.6	0	0.0
Riverbank	1970	682	100.0	2	0.3	7	1.0	673	98.7
	1975	565	100.0	0	0.0	12	2.1	553	97.9
Roxbury	1970	1,140	100.0	114	10.0	8	0.7	1,018	89.3
	1975	1,292	100.0	196	15.2	13	1.0	1,083	83.8
Springdale	1970	967	100.0	114	11.8	14	1.4	839	86.8
	1975	832	100.0	142	17.1	24	2.9	666	80.0
Stark	1970	1,101	100.0	98	8.9	17	1.5	986	89.6
-Glenbrook	1975	1,280	100.0	145	11.3	29	2.3	1,106	86.4
Stevens	1970	1,148	100.0	685	65.4	296	28.2	67	6.4
	1975	1,288	100.0	820	63.7	468	36.3	0	0.0
Willard	1970	312	99.0	85	27.2	12	3.8	215	68.9
	1975	162	100.0	142	87.7	20	12.3	0	0.0
Westover	1970	694	100.0	213	30.7	53	7.6	428	61.7
	1975	689	100.0	280	40.6	88	12.8	321	46.6